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### THE OGDEN ARSENAL

With 500 to 1000 men to be employed on the construction of the ordnance depot south of this city, Ogden must begin to improve its housing facilities. Homes are going up in all parts of the city, but people continue to demand accommodations. Near the eastern boundary, buildings are being erected in groups of a dozen or more. On Cross street a little village is building. To the southeast new streets are being opened to provide building room, and hundreds of demands are being made on the water department for water main extensions. This shows growth, but even this activity is not equal to the growing demand.

If the hundreds of workers who are to be under Captain W. P. Katz at the ordnance depot site are not cared for in Ogden, they will be forced to live in tents on the ground, and a very big percentage of the workers will find their way to Salt Lake to spend their earnings. It is essential that Ogden be sufficiently wide-awake to seize this opportunity for advancement and business growth.

In order that the men may work at the arsenal and live in Ogden, the Bamberger Electric railway will connect up with the trackage which is to be placed in the ordnance depot yards and will give the equivalent of a street car service between the arsenal and Ogden. A depot has been established at the entrance to the site of the construction work and preparations are underway to handle the traffic.

The expenditures on the plant will total millions of dollars. To begin with \$2,096,000 has been provided. The \$96,000 is for the purchase of the land and the two million dollars is for construction purposes. The original plans contemplated an outlay of \$4,000,000, but when the economy wave struck congress, the amount was cut in two. Eventually the arsenal will be military headquarters and supply point for the entire Pacific coast and the same developments that have made the arsenal near Philadelphia the support of a community of 80,000 should be repeated at the Ogden arsenal.

At the inception of this big undertaking, Ogden should have an organization, the sole object of which is to help promote congressional legislation necessary to the making of the Ogden ordnance depot the second or third largest arsenal in the United States. Every western senator and congressman should be reached and labored with, so that in the future more funds for the project may be obtained, until the west shall become an independent military unit, quite capable of earning for itself in any emergency short of a call on the entire forces of the nation.

### HOME RULE FOR CITIES

At a meeting in Salt Lake City on Thursday, the first organized move was made to so amend the constitution as to provide for home rule for all cities in this state.

The idea of self-government for cities is not new. Many municipalities in other states are operating under what is known as home rule. At the meeting in Salt Lake, it was brought out that the adoption of the proposed amendment would mean, for any city taking advantage thereof, independence in all matters strictly municipal. Any city having a charter would still be subject to all state laws having a state-wide significance, but independent of any legislative power of the state legislature in so far as strictly municipal affairs are concerned.

The fundamental difference between the proposed arrangement and the present would be that the city's powers of government would be delegated to it from the people of the state, and so make for greater stability, since such delegation would be written into the constitution and not incorporated only in laws made by one legislature and subject to modification by any succeeding legislature. It was explained that all such laws as the prohibition law would be just as operative in a city enjoying self-government under charter as at present, since such laws are state-wide in force without exception as to locality. The one great point of difference is that the cities of all three classes, thirty in number, would be free to elect whether they would take upon themselves the work of ordering their own affairs in so far as only each municipality was concerned.

The general sentiment was that a thorough investigation of the matter under consideration should be made before the committee take a position of advocating the confirmation by the general public of the amendment, which, by action of the last legislature, will be submitted to the voters.

Ogden is deeply interested in this proposed amendment and a committee should be appointed to co-operate with the Salt Lake investigators.

### AFTER GENERAL VILLA

Once more they are after Villa in Mexico. The defacto government of the town republic has three commands in the mountains of the Parral district, hunting the bandit.

For six years the chase has been on, in which even American troops have joined and, although Villa repeatedly has been reported surrounded, the fighting, dodging bandit has escaped.

A day ago the latest picture of the outlaw appeared in the Standard-Examiner. The chieftain was mounting his horse. He had both arms and both legs and a smile which indicated some degree of mental composure. For one who has been reported shot up on half a dozen occasions, with a leg and an arm off and a hole bored through his ribs, he looked well preserved.

Villa must be a popular idol in the Parral region to accomplish his feats of daring. It was down in that district where Pershing's troops were supposed to have ridden in on Villa's camp and filed the general full of lead. But no sooner were the American forces withdrawn than Villa reappeared to carry on his work of raiding and killing.

### HOMES OF FARMERS

Anyone who of late has driven between Ogden and Salt Lake by automobile must be impressed with the number of new homes which have been built or are building along the hard surface highway. The buildings are not cheap structures, but substantial cottages ranging in cost from \$3000 to \$7000. They are the homes of farmers.

The present prosperity of the tillers of the soil is unmistakably written into these improvements. Twenty years ago there were not half a dozen farm houses that indicated the prosperous conditions that now prevails on the road to Salt Lake.

This is a source of congratulation. When the farmers are enriched, everyone is benefited.

### THE FRENCH PRESIDENTS.

It would be perfectly proper for a president to fall off a water wagon, but to fall off a train moving 40 miles an hour is most unusual and to survive the experience as has President Deschanel of France is, as Premier Millerand asserts, most fantastic.

French presidents have a habit of falling unexpectedly.

## The Outbursts of Everet True



## INSIDE STORIES OF FAMOUS CONVENTIONS

By GILSON GARDNER.

The Republican convention of 1900 was a "fixed" convention. It was the unchallenged wish of the party that William McKinley be given a second term, and he was nominated unanimously on the first ballot.

The only interest in this convention, which was held at Chicago, was in the choice of Theodore Roosevelt for vice president.

Roosevelt had organized his famous Rough Rider regiment and had been a spectacular figure in the war with Spain. This prominence had led to his choice as Republican governor of New York. He aspired to a second term as governor, and at some time, hoped to be presidential timber.

Senator Tom Platt was then Republican boss of New York, and he did not particularly like young Roosevelt. He was not much in favor of Roosevelt's governorship and presidential program. So he decided to "kick him up stairs" out of the way by putting him on the ticket with McKinley as vice president.

Roosevelt recognized the intent and did his best to escape the nomination. While the balloting on McKinley was in progress various conferences took place. Roosevelt protested vigorously. He finally decided to yield.

As history had changed things, this is seen to have been a critical decision. The death of McKinley a year later placed Roosevelt in the White House charged with carrying out for three years the policies of the dead president.

The Democratic convention of 1900 was also devoid of dramatic interest. It was the unchallenged will of the Democratic party that Bryan should be

the Democratic candidate and he was named by acclamation on the first ballot.

These liver issue had waned since 1896, and the campaign went off chiefly on the "paramount issue" of "imperialism."

Both the Republican and the Democratic conventions in 1904 were "fixed" conventions. The Republican was fixed for the renomination of Roosevelt and the Democratic convention was fixed for the nomination of Alton B. Parker.

Roosevelt knew the value of public opinion and always used it. That was his "big stick." He believed, if he left the choice of candidate to the national convention, the delegates would be manipulated by Hanna, Platt and the "old guard," and that these manipulations would eliminate him.

So he began about eight months before the convention to stir things up. He announced himself a candidate for renomination and put out the slogan "whoever is not for me is against me."

In the Democratic party there was likewise a pre-convention settlement. Bryan had suffered two defeats. Free silver as an issue was dead. Roosevelt promised to be a formidable candidate. There was nothing inviting to Bryan in the nomination. So he was easily persuaded to step aside and let the Tories in his party have a try at it.

Their effort was typically Tory. They set up a cry of: "Let's get back to the Constitution!"—meaning the use of that document to protect big business and special interests.

They put out a hat in Wall street and nominated (at St. Louis) Alton B. Parker a New York lawyer, carefully and fully press-agented for the purpose.

## DR. VANCE'S DAILY ARTICLE

By DR. JAMES I. VANCE  
Founder of Inter-Church World Movement and Chairman, Federal Council of Churches of America.

No man is great enough to end in himself. No man is worthy enough to terminate in his personal welfare. Self-culture and self-development are to be sought, but not so much for their own sake as for the larger service they will enable the individual to render society. It is absurd for a man to think he can do something for the world unless he first does something for himself. There is no strength in a rope of sand, no ballast in a wind-bag. Before one can do, he must be. Before he can give, he must have. Society is not helped up by leveling down. There is no virtue in any kind of suicide.

But self-culture must not end in itself. It is not enough to be a luxurious grower in the world field of human activity. It does not suffice to be shrewd and energetic and prosperous. It is not all of life to make a profitable investment. What is the effect of all this on life of the community? What is a man worth to his own? What is a citizen's value to society?

The man who ends in himself be-

comes his own god, and no man is good enough or great enough to be his own god. He mistakes egoism for deism.

Such a man misses the best in life. He misses happiness, for happiness is a social joy, and comes as a reaction from service. He misses the very thing he seeks, for self-interest in its best form is tied indissolubly to the common good. We are so built that the best in us germinates and develops not in what we do for ourselves, but in what we do for others. Hence the finest selfishness must be unselfish.

The mutual obligations of life pronounce the infamy of a man who ends in himself. In a thousand ways a day he is the beneficiary of the community. Every dollar he makes is a part-brightens life, and every joy that brightens life bears the community label.

Life's center is outside self. Life's goal is a neighborhood affair, and, after all, the world is just a big neighborhood. He who lives sanely and well must be a cosmopolitan. He must carry the world around in his heart.

"None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

JAMES I. VANCE.

## BRIGHAM CITY NEWS NOTES

(Special to Standard Examiner)

BRIGHAM, May 26.—Tuesday evening a wagon loaded with gravel passed over the body of Mrs. D. L. Wilson's little 4-year-old son. The child apparently escaped serious injury. No bones were broken.

The lad was permitted to accompany John Hillstrom to the gravel pit up the canyon, and after loading and while pulling out onto the road the little fellow fell under the rear wheel which passed over the abdomen and the boy lay unconscious. He was rushed to the hospital and a careful examination disclosed the fact that no

bones were broken and unless internal injuries develop the lad will be as well as ever in a few days.

A yearling calf, the property of John C. Hunsaker of Harper ward, died Tuesday from rabies.

A few days ago the animal acted in such an unusual manner that Mr. Hunsaker became suspicious and locked it up in the corral. The following day the calf was frothing at the mouth and became so vicious that it would fight at the shed posts, birds that lit in the yard or anything that happened along.

It is believed the animal became afflicted by coming in contact with a rabid dog, killed near Brigham a short time ago.

### ELKS WILL DANCE!

Dance for Elks only, at Lorin Farr Park, Friday evening, May 28. Good music. Admission \$1 couple. 2023

## HEALTH

BY UNCLE SAM, M. D.

Health Questions Will Be Answered if Sent to Information Bureau, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

### PRINTERS' INK AND HEALTH.

Somewhere, sometime, someone made the sage observation that the judicious use of printers' ink was as useful as medicine in the prevention of communicable disease, and that printers' ink might well be included in the pharmacopoeia.

It is certainly worthy of comment that educational publicity has been a prime factor and most useful ally in bettering living conditions from a health standpoint. It has been priceless in promoting sanitation, for it first taught the public the necessity of drainage and sewerage, and that flies and mosquitoes were the chief carriers of several ever-present communicable diseases. It has also taught the public, or a great portion of it, to insist on pure foods.

At one time newspapers hesitated to touch the subject of sanitation, pest-houses, flies and mosquitoes because the editor feared it was not news. Experiment proved there were no bigger elements of news anywhere than some thing that concerned every one of his readers intimately—the public health.

That is the reason why today newspapers have taken up the fight for the eradication of venereal diseases and are cooperating with the United States public health service in a nationwide educational campaign, urging the adoption of proper control legislation, the closing of houses of prostitution, the segregation and compulsory treatment of the diseased until they are no longer a menace to the public.

Q. What is good for insect bites?  
A. Stings of mosquitoes are best treated by applying a few drops of household ammonia.

In the case of stings by bees, wasps, yellow jackets, etc., remove the sting before applying the ammonia. This may be done with a pair of tweezers or sharp-pointed knife blade.

As there is much pain, apply cold cloths or a solution boric acid. Bites from chiggers, bugs, fleas, etc., which cause very annoying itching eruption, should be treated by removing insect. In the case of chiggers, sterilize a needle point in a flame of a match, and dig the insect out of the skin.

To catch a flea, first wet the finger, otherwise it is difficult to hold. Lather the body well with soft soap after exposure to insects and then take a general bath.

## JUST JOKING

Contentment While You Wait.  
Brown—So you're raising a garden.  
Towne—Yes, you see it makes me more contented!

Brown—Yes, it makes the cost of vegetables in the market seem small by comparison.—Cartoons Magazine.

Education Limited.  
A census worker in Kansas City asked a woman whether she could read. She answered, rather hesitatingly, that she could not and then hastened to explain:

"I never went to school but one day, and that was in the evening and we hadn't no light and the teacher didn't come."—Harper's Magazine.

## LITTLE BENNY'S

## Note Book

By LEE PAPE

Yesterday after supper pop was smoking and reading in the setting room and I was wondering what I would do if he doing it I didn't half to do my lessons, and I sed, G. pop.

That's a good beginning, sed pop. This is certainly a nice room. I sed. Do you think so? sed pop. Yes sir, its a peetch of a room, G, look how big it is, I sed.

It is a nice sized room, as a matter of fact and Im glad to see you noticing things like that, sed pop, true happiness consists in appreciating your own home, as the gentleman in Kansas suddenly thawt wen he saw the ceiling disappear dooring the cyclone.

Yes sir, I bet its 3 times as big as wat some rooms are, its a big room all rite, I sed.

So you mentioned, sed pop. Look at all the space between the chairs and things, I sed. Jest look at it, sed pop, and I sed, G, pop wat do we need such a big room for? wouldnt it be jest as good for us if it was only half this big?

Perhaps it would my life has bin so bizzzy Ive never had time to think of that before, sed pop.

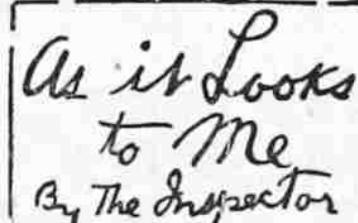
Well then why cant I have half of it for myself to do sumthing in, pop? I sed.

Such as wat? sed pop.

Raise rabbits, I sed.

You get funnier every day, you'll get a laff out of me yet do your lessons, sed pop.

Which I did.



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Of course this is economic heresy, but we would like to talk about it just for the sake of talking about it.

We have just read that the total excess of exports over imports of all commodities by the United States for the year ending June 30, 1919, was \$13,351,906.44.

This means that goods to this value were sent out of the country to be either exchanged for other goods, or paid for in currency, or owed for until some future time when they can be paid for.

This is what is called our "balance of trade." It is what is called a "favorable" balance, because the other fellow owes us thirteen billions.

Now comes the heresy. We wonder what would happen if we kept this thirteen billions of products at home. Of course, we can't raise bananas and pepper in the United States; neither do we raise tea and coffee, but we can raise most everything else including hell.

Now suppose we kept at home 27 million bushels of rye, which went abroad, 24 million bushels of wheat flour, 1 1-2 million bushels of rye flour, a billion pounds of sugar, 136 million pounds of glucose, a billion pounds of bacon and all the rest of it? Would we be in such a terrible "unfavorable" condition? Would not there be more flour, bacon and sugar for us at home?

Of course this is all wrong and of course the most desirable thing in the

## Rippling Rhymes

By WALT MASON.

### Another Strike

The cost of ink drives men to drink, or would, if there were liquor; and paper pads demand the seeds till bards grow sick and sicker. I bought some wire to fix my lyre, for it was badly busted; and oh, the price! It must suffice to say that I'm disgusted. And so the song I pass along costs more in its production; and if I fail to draw more kale, I'm facing black destruction. The wreath I wear around my hair, of laurel, you remember, costs twice the sum that wreaths less bum were sold for last September. The cost of feed for my winged steed would break the village banker, and I must raise the price of lays or lose my windward anchor. A fountain pen costs iron men, and makes the wallet lighter; the kopecks fly, for I must buy a ribbon for my 'writer. Ten cents a yard for any bard was fair remuneration before the craze of later days came down upon the nation. But now I hold that lyrics bold should bring a higher figure; I ask you, gents for fifteen cents, or I shall strike with vigor.

### FAR-AWAY RELIGION.

The Mount Moriah African M. E. church had a new minister. In the congregation was a rival exhorter, who had not been considered quite good enough for the job, but who was inclined to believe himself the superior of the new pastor. The latter selected



"Character" for his first sermon topic and waxed eloquent in condemning the follies and frailties of human nature.

Imagine how startled he was when the man who had not been 'called' arose and shouted:

"Brodder Johnson, we-all hired you-all to preach de gospel and not to expose our characters!"

world is "a foreign market," foreigners to eat our flour and bacon.

But it is terrible hard for the infant class in political economy to understand why sending away food and going hungry and sending away clothes and going shabby is such a blessing and is so terribly necessary. Perhaps after all, the question ought to be referred to the Lusk Committee.

They know everything and are all ready to tell us all what we can think.

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